

The NORTH-CAROLINA
MAGAZINE;
OR,
UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY JULY 6, to FRIDAY JULY 13, 1764.

The ROMAN HISTORY, Continued from
Page 36.

ALBA, in whose Favour the Insurrection was made, enjoyed the Sovereignty a little above half a Year, and was then killed. For Otho stirred up the like Sedition against him, as he had headed against Nero. Nor did Otho himself survive the Death of Galba but a few Months: For he had hardly been invested with the Imperial Purple, before Vitellius, being declared Emperor by the Forces under his Command, came against him. The two contending Parties met at *Bebriacum*, a little Town in *Italy*, between *Cremona* and *Verona*. After a short Action, Otho's Troops were repulsed with some Loss; the News of which so affected him, that he could never be prevailed upon to risque another Battle, though he expected a considerable Reinforcement, and might probably have vanquished his Rival, had he undertaken a second Trial; instead of which, he said he would not hazard the Lives of so many good Men for his Honour. Pursuant to this Resolution, he took leave of his Friends without the least Sign of Dejection, and went to Bed; where he slept soundly the whole Night; and as soon as he awoke in the Morning, took his Weapon, which he had laid under his Pillow for that Purpose, and stabb'd himself. Vitellius thus obtained the Supreme Power; but soon met with a very different End: For after a short Reign of eight Months, in which he shewed many Instances of his tyrannic Disposition, he was seized by a Faction in the Interest of *Vespasian*; who led

him about the Streets with a Poniard under his Chin, to make him hold up his Head, while the Rabble pelted him with stones and Dirt: After which they killed him, and dragged his Carcase with a Hook, till it was thrown into the *Tiber*.

Vespasian was made Emperor in *Palæstine*; whether he had been sent by *Nero* against the *Jews*, who were stirred up to a Revolt, by the Misapplication of an Opinion that prevailed at that Time over all the East, namely, that the Offspring of *Judea* should obtain the Empire of the World. He was descended from an obscure Family; which he rather vaunted than concealed, thereby shewing, that he owed his Advancement solely to his Merit. In his Reign the City of *Jerusalem* was destroyed; and several important Provinces were added to the *Roman* Dominions. He was so strict a Maintainer of Military Discipline, that he indulged his Officers with no manner of Delicacy. It once happened that he had granted a Commission to a Youth more famous for Finery than Fighting: But when the young Officer came to thank him for his Favour, dressed like a Beau, and scented with Perfumes, the Emperor looking sternly on him, said, with an angry Voice, *I had rather you had smelt of Garlick*; and immediately ordered his Commission to be taken from him, and given to a Soldier. He died in the 69th Year of his Age, and was succeeded by his eldest Son *Titus*, who had been intrusted with the chief Command of the Forces at the Siege of *Jerusalem*, where he signalized his Bravery to the Admiration of the whole Army. He was so beloved for his Humanity, that the *Romans* called him, *The Delight of Mankind*; so generous

nerous and beneficent, that he told his Friends, he had lost one Day because he had done no good Office in it. He was prevented from doing the Good that was expected from him, by a premature Death; which so affected all Degrees and Orders of his Subjects, that his Loss was mourned like that of a kind Parent; nor without Reason; for he was succeeded by his Brother *Domitian*, who was of a Nature very different from either his Father or Brother, resembling *Tiberius* in Lust, and *Caligula* in Cruelty. At first he behaved with great Moderation, and even Liberality. But these good Qualities were soon overpowered, and the contrary Vices dethroned his Reason, and ruled him with absolute Controul. Nevertheless he was a good Soldier and very successful. He likewise repaired several public Edifices of the City, which had been destroyed, and added many new ones of great Beauty and Magnificence; the Expence of which so exhausted his Treasury, that he was obliged to have Recourse to Rapine and Extortion. He imposed heavy Taxes on every Religious Sect, especially *Judaism*; and extorted great Sums of Money from all, who were suspected to be *Jews*; though they dissembled their Religion to avoid the Penalty. *Suetonius*, an excellent Writer, assures us, he himself was present, when an old Man of ninety Years was searched for the Sign of Circumcision. After he had for a long time made the Empire groan under the Pressure of a cruel and vicious Tyranny, he was stabb'd at last with seven Wounds in his own Bed-chamber.

Having given this short Account of the first twelve Emperors of *Rome*, commonly called, *The twelve Cæsars*; before we proceed to the Lives of the other Emperors before *Commodus*, it may not be improper to recapitulate, and present the *English* Reader with a reflective View of the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire; that by being acquainted with the Number, Situation, and Extents of its Provinces, together with the Time of their Reduction, he may form clearer and juster Ideas of the several Occurrences in the ensuing History.

The first Country out of *Italy*, that became tributary to the *Roman* State, was *Sardinia*. This Island was reduced to Subjection by the Consul *Titus Manlius*, about five hundred and eighteen Years after the building of *Rome*. *Sicily* indeed was the first Country that the *Romans* called a Province: But it was not governed by *Roman* Magistrates, consequently

could not be termed a Province, till the Year of the City 545, after successive Wars, prosperous and adverse, carried on in the Island for almost Sixty Years. And about twenty one Years after, *Ætolia*, a large Country in the very Heart of *Greece*, together with *Cephelenia*, *Zacynthus* (now called *Zant*) and all the Islands in the *Ionian* Sea, submitted to the *Roman* Power. *Macedonia* was subdued by *Æmilius Paulus*, and laid under Tribute in the Year of *Rome* 516. After the Demolition of *Carthage*, *Africa* became a Province to *Rome* in the Year 606. Soon after, *Corinth*, the Metropolis of *Achaia* in the *Peloponnese*, was burnt, and all that Region brought under the *Roman* Yoke. Great Part of *Asia the Less*, a Country bounded by the *Euxine* and *Mediterranean* Seas, with the adjacent Islands, was conquered by *Peperna*, and his Successor, about six hundred twenty four Years from the building the City; but *Galatia* had been subdued by *Puljo Manlius* sixty Years before: The *Cicilians* were first conquered in the Year 675. And four Years after, *Bithynia* was added to the *Roman* Dominions, being left as a Legacy by the Will of King *Nicomedes*. But the Remainder of the *Asiatic* Nations, bordering on the *Pontus*, or *Black Sea*, were reduced by *Pompey*; who likewise subdued *Syria* and *Palæstine*; while the Island of *Crete* received the Yoke from *Metellus*; and the immense Riches of *Cyprus* tempted the *Roman* Senate to seize that Island, tho' then in Alliance with *Rome*. This was executed by *Publius Clodius* the Tribune: Which cruel Procedure caused *Ptolemy*, the then King of the *Cyprians*, to poison himself; and soon after *Cato* was sent to the Island, and returned to *Rome* with a numerous Fleet of Gallies laden with all the Wealth of the *Cyprians*, who from thence were numbered among the *Roman* Provincials. All these Exploits were finished about six hundred and ninety Years after the building of the City. Ancient *Gaul*, comprehending modern *France*, the *Spanish Netherlands*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and all the Countries between the *Rhine* and the *Bay of Biscay*, were reduced by *Julius Cæsar*. The South-Eastern Part of *Gaul* had indeed been made a *Roman* Province about seventy three Years before by *Domitius Ahenobarbus* and *Fabius Maximus*; but the Reduction of the Whole was finished by *Cæsar* about the Year of the City 704. And tho' the first Conquest of *Numidia* was the Work of *Metellus*,

tellus, completed in the Year 646, yet the forming it into a Province was likewise reserved by Fortune to swell the Glories of the same *Cæsar*. Spain, Egypt, Illyrium (a Country North of the *Adriatic* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*, the principal Part of which now goes by the Names of *Sclavonia*) and Part of *Pannonia*, (now *Hungary*) were the Acquests of *Augustus Cæsar*. But the Remainder of *Pannonia*, and all *Cappadocia*, were subjugated and became Provinces under *Tiberius* his Successor. *Claudius* made the chief Conquest of Our Island, great Part of which, together with the Isles of *Wight* and *Orkney*, was in his Reign added to the *Roman* Dominions. The *Cottian Alps*, between *Dauphine* and *Piedmont*, was the Acquisition of *Nero*: Nor was the Kingdom of *Pontus* reduced into the Form of a Province before his Time. *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Byzantium* (now *Constantinople*) and great Part of *Thrace*, became Provinces under *Vespasian the Elder*. All these once flourishing Countries the greatest Part of the then known World, reaching from the River *Euphrates* quite to the Western Ocean, and extending from the *Danube* and *Rhine*, together with great Part of *Britain*, to *Egypt*, and *Africa* as far as the 30th Degree of Southern Latitude, were now under Subjection, and paid Tribute to the victorious *Romans*; who, at the Time of their Expulsion of *Tarquin the Proud*, their last King, had not stretched their Conquests above fifteen Miles from the City. Nor was their Empire always confined within these Bounds; but other Acquisitions soon followed, which will be related in the Lives of the subsequent Princes.

(To be continued.)

D I V I N I T Y.

Remainder of the Bishop of Salisbury's Discourse of the Use and Intent of Prophecy, Continued from p. 39.

LET us now look back to our Subject, and see what Application we are to make of this Instance.

This Prophecy was to the first Parents but very obscure; it was in the Phrase of *St. Peter*, but a *Light shining in a dark Place*; all that they could certainly conclude from it was, that their Case was not desperate; that some Remedy, that some Deliverance from the Evil they

were under, would in Time appear; but *when*, or *where*, or by *what Means*, they could not understand: Their own Sentence, which returned them back again to the Dust of the Earth, made it difficult to apprehend what this Victory over the Serpent should signify, or how they, who were shortly to be Dust and Ashes, should be the better for it. But after all that can be urged upon this Head to set out the Obscurity of this Promise, I would ask one Question: Was not this Promise or Prophecy, tho' surrounded with all this Obscurity, a Foundation for Religion, and Trust and Confidence towards God after the Fall, in Hopes of Deliverance from the Evils introduced by Disobedience? If it was, it fully answered the Necessity of their Case, to whom it was given, and manifested to them all that God intended to make manifest. They could have had towards God no Religion, without some Hopes of Mercy: It was necessary therefore to convey such Hopes; but to tell them how these Hopes should be accomplished, at what Time and Manner precisely, was not necessary to their Religion. And what is now to be objected against this Prophecy? It is very obscure you say; so it is; but 'tis obscure in the Points, which God did not intend to explain at that Time, and which were not necessary then to be known. You see a plain Reason for giving this Prophecy, and as far as the Reason for giving the Prophecy extends, so far the Prophecy is very plain: 'Tis obscure only where there is no Reason why it should be plain; which surely is a Fault easily to be forgiven, and very far from being a proper Subject for Complaint.

But if this Prophecy conveyed to our first Parents only a general Hope and Expectation of Pardon and Restoration, and was intended by God to convey no more to *them*, how came we their Posterity to find so much more in this Promise than we suppose them to find; How is it that we pretend to discover *Christ* in this Prophecy, to see in it the Mystry of his Birth, his Sufferings, and his final Triumph over all the Powers of Darkness? By what new Light do we discern all these Secrets? By what Art do we unfold them?

'Tis no Wonder to me, that such as come to the Examination of the Prophecies applied to *Christ*, expecting to find in each of them some express Character and Mark of *Christ*, plainly to be understood as such antecedently

to his Coming, should ask these, or any other the like Questions; or that the Argument from ancient Prophecy should appear so light and trival to those who know no better Use of it.

Known unto God are all his Works from the Beginning; and whatever Degree of Light he thought fit to communicate to our first Parents, or to their Children in After-times, there is no doubt but that *He* had a perfect Knowledge at all Times of all the Methods by which he intended to rescue and restore Mankind; and therefore all the Notices given by him to Mankind of his intended Salvation, must correspond to the great Event, whenever the Fullness of Time shall make it manifest. No Reason can be given why God should at Times, or at any Time clearly open the Secrets of his Providence to Men; it depends merely upon his good Pleasure to do it in what Time and in what Manner he thinks proper. But there is a necessary Reason to be given why all such Notices as God thinks fit to give should answer exactly in due Time to the Completion of the great Design: It is absurd therefore to complain of the antient Prophecies for being obscure; for it is challenging God for not telling us more of his Secrets. But if we pretend that God has at length manifested to us by the Revelation of the Gospel the Method of his Salvation, it is necessary for us to shew that all the Notices of this Salvation given to the old World do correspond to the Things which we have heard, and seen with our Eyes. The Argument from Prophecy therefore is not to be formed in this Manner: *All the antient Prophecies have expressly pointed out and characterized Christ Jesus.* But it must be formed in this Manner: *All the Notices which God gave to the Fathers of his intended Salvation, are perfectly answered by the Coming of Christ.* He never promised or engaged his Word in any other Particular relating to the common Salvation, but what he has fully made good by sending his Son to our Redemption. Let us try these Methods upon the Prophecy before us. If you demand that we should shew you, *a priori*, *Christ Jesus* set forth in this Prophecy, and that God had limited himself by this Promise to convey the Blessings intended by sending his own Son in the Flesh, and by no other Means whatever, you demand what I cannot shew, nor do I know who can. But if you enquire whether this

Prophecy, in the obvious and most natural Meaning of it, in that Sense in which our first Parents, and their Children after, might easily understand it, has been verified by the Coming of *Christ*, I conceive it may be made as clear as the Sun at Noon-day, that all the Expectation raised by this Prophecy, has been completely answered by the Redemption wrought by *Jesus Christ*. And what have you to desire more than to see a Prophecy fulfilled exactly? If you insist that the Prophecy should have been more express, you must demand of God why he gave you no more Light; but you ought at least to suspend this Demand till you have a Reason to shew for it.

I know that this Prophecy is urged farther, and that Christian Writers argue from the Expressions of it to shew that *Christ* is therein particularly foretold: He properly is the *Seed of a Woman* in a Sense in which no other ever was; his Sufferings were well prefigured by the *bruising of the Heel*, his complete Victory over Sin and Death by *bruising the Serpent's Head*. When Unbelievers hear such Reasonings, they think themselves intitled to laugh; but their Scorn be to themselves. We readily allow that the Expressions do not imply necessarily this Sense: We allow farther, that there is no Appearance that our first Parents understood them in this Sense, or that God intended they should so understand them: But since this Prophecy has been plainly fulfilled in *Christ*, and by the Event appropriated to him only; I would fain know how it comes to be conceived to be so ridiculous a thing in us, to suppose that God to whom the whole Event was known from the Beginning, should make choice of such Expressions, as naturally conveyed so much Knowledge as he intended to convey to our first Parents, and yet should appear in the Fullness of Time to have been peculiarly adapted to the Event, which he from the Beginning saw, and which he intended the World should one Day see; and which when they should see, they might the more easily acknowledge to be the Work of his Hand, by the secret Evidence which he had inclosed from the Days of old in the Words of Prophecy. However the Wit of Man may dispise this Method, yet there is nothing in it unbecoming the Wisdom of God. And when we see this to be the Case, not only in this Instance, but in many other Prophecies of the Old Testament, it is not without Reason we conclude, that

that under the Obscurity of antient Prophecy there was an Evidence of God's Truth kept in Reserve, to be made manifest in due Time.

Pensions granted on the Irish Establishment in the Reign of GEO. III.

1761.

Allen Lord Bathurst, 2000 l. for life.
James Lord Tyrawley, 500 l. for 11 years.
St. G. Caulfield, Esq; 1000 l. for life.
Anne Pitt, 500 l. for life.
Martha Lady Beauclerk, widow of Lord Henry Beauclerk, in trust for her daughters, 400 l.
Miss Dorothy Naper, 100 l.
Mrs. Jane Whiting, widow, 150 l.
Mr. George Cavenagh, 100 l.
Mr. Robert Taylor, 50 l.
Thomas Smith, Esq; 100 l.
Mary Baroness Southwell, 400 l.
Edward Nugent, Esq; brother to the present Earl of Westmeath, 200 l.
Mrs. Macartney, 200 l.
William Champneys, 1070 l.
Frederick Einst, 1000 l.
Princess Amelia, 1000 l. for 31 years.
Robert French, 800 l.

1762.

Thomas Cumming, Gent. 500 l. for 31 years.
Philip Francis, Esq; 600 l. for 31 years.
Anne O'Hara, of Greenwich, 300 l. for life.
Mrs. Emma Maria Maturin, 200 l.
Edmund Burke, Esq; 300 l.
Henry Shears, Esq; 200 l.
Richard Sandys, Esq; 200 l.
Mr. William Jephson, 150 l.
Mr. Matthew Pennefather, 100 l.
William Rochfort, Esq; 100 l.
Mrs. Archer, widow of Capt. Archer, 30 l.
Penelope Victor, 100 l.
Lady Barbara Montague, 300 l.
Anne Wilmott, 200 l.
Margaret Melvill, 200 l.

1763.

William Green, 50 l.
Sir William Yorke, Bart. 1200 l. for life.
Henry Wauchope, Esq; 625 l. for life.
Melchior Gwydickens, Esq; 500 l.
Dudley Cosby, Esq; 150 l. for 31 years.
William Earl of Blessington, in trust for Harriet Molesworth, Louisa Molesworth, and Elizabeth Molesworth, 130 l. each.
Charles O'Hara, Esq; 200 for 31 years.
Mr. — Hellen, 100 l.

George Charles, Esq; 1000 l. for 31 years.
John Duke of Bedford, in trust for 6 children of the late Countess of Upper Ossory, Mary Fitz-Patrick, Louisa Fitz-Patrick, Richard Fitz-Patrick, Harriot Vernon, Caroline Vernon, Eliza. Vernon, 100 l. each for their lives.

Edward Weston, Esq; 500 l. for 31 years.

Pensions granted on the Military Establishment of Ireland.

1762.

Capt. Pierce Butler, or the youngest Captain without purchase in his Majesty's 29th regiment of foot, as long as Capt. Maurice Wemyss shall live, or until his Majesty shall signify his pleasure to the contrary, 182 l. 10 s.

1763.

John Lyons, Esq; and Mary Lyons, his daughter, and the survivor of them, 100 l.
Mrs. Annabella Maculloch, 150 l.

N E W S.

L O N D O N.

April 12. By the last mails from Lisbon, there are several advices in town, that the court of Portugal stop all ships loaded with corn which call in there, notwithstanding that market was so excessively glutted by a number of ships arriving in a short space of time, that the loss must be immense to the British traders; who, by advices from the Spanish and Italian markets, have reason to expect the most inviting success, if their ships were not stopped at Lisbon; for which the officers produce the king's decree, passed in 1757, never heard of before.

B O S T O N, June 11.

The Revd. Mr. WHITFIELD preached his farewell Sermon last Wednesday, at the Old South Meeting House, and the Day following, set out on his Journey to the Southward: The Notice he gave of his Departure was sudden; and it was more affecting to his Friends, as there is but little Reason to expect he will ever have an Opportunity of making another Visit here. His Lectures have been attended by persons of Figure and Rank, as well as others; and in the Opinion of those of his Hearers, who are allowed to be the best judges, they have been adapted to promote the common Cause of Christianity: His Auditories have been constantly numerous, attentive and very affected; which affords reason to believe that his Preaching has been greatly successful. He has been assiduous in his Labours among us, notwithstanding his bodily Infirmities; and as he still appears to be influenced, in his general Design, by a benevolent

Disposition towards Mankind, it would be hardly doing Justice to the Town, not to add, that during his short Stay in it, the Inhabitants have shewn him peculiar Marks of their Affection and Esteem.

PROVIDENCE, June 11.

Tuesday last capt. Larcher, in the sloop Winsor, arrived here from the Grenades; but having had a long passage, brings nothing new from thence. He informs, that in his outward bound passage, he took up a man at sea, who belonged to a vessel commanded by one George Allen, bound from Cape-Fear to Barbados, having by some accident fallen overboard: He had been in the water near an hour and a half, during which time his capt. never put the vessel about, or took any other pains for his preservation, than throwing an old barrel after him, depending on capt. Larcher's coming up, who, at that time, was at least two leagues a-stern; by which inhuman neglect, the poor fellow was so far spent when he was taken up, that it was with the utmost difficulty his life was preserved.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

On Monday evening last, the New-York Light-House, erected at Sandy Hook, was lighted for the first time. The house is of an Octagon Figure, having eight equal Sides; the Diameter at the Base, 29 Feet; and at the Top of the Wall, 15 Feet. The Lanthorn is 7 Feet high, the Circumference 33 Feet. The whole Construction of the Lanthorn is Iron; the Top covered with copper. There are 48 Oil Blazes. The Building from the Surface is 9 Stories; the whole from the Bottom to the Top, 103 Feet. This Structure was undertaken by Mr. Isaac Conro, of this City, and was carried on with all the Expedition that the Difficulty attending to and fro on the Occasion could possibly admit of; and is judged to be masterly finished.

To all to whom it may concern in the several Provinces in North-America.

My Fellow Subjects,

SINCE we in this and the neighbouring Provinces cannot long exist without great Quantities of Woollen Cloths, Blankets, Stockings, &c. and as we are of late hindered by our Mother Country from making Remittances for our Woollen Goods imported from thence; I do earnestly recommend, that each respective Province do petition their Representatives to have an Act passed for granting a large Bounty upon Sheeps Wool, to be continued at least 7 Years; a Fund for which may be raised, and kept up annually in each Province, by Lotteries, in the Manner of our present Lottery in this Province, for encouraging Hemp. I would also recommend the freeing Sheep from all Taxes, for said Term of 7 Years. This would be an effectual Means of soon causing a Plenty of that valuable Article among us; and no doubt but we shall soon

have a Sufficiency of Labourers from Home, Masters of every Branch of the Woollen Manufacture, glad to get their Bread abroad, since every Branch of that Manufacture must greatly diminish there, while we are disabled to make Remittances, as formerly, for the immense Quantities of Woollen Goods which have been heretofore, and might be still imported among us.

I am your humble Servant,

Long Island,

AMERICUS.

June 12, 1764.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) May 9.

We hear several Planters in this province have gone this year upon raising Hemp; and as experience has shewn that no place in the world is more proper for it, there is good reason to hope it will soon become a valuable and important article in our exports. The bounty given by this government is upwards of ten shillings sterl. the hundred weight.

DIRECTIONS for the culture, raising, and curing of HEMP, in these Southern colonies, communicated by a gentleman of this province.

HEMP-SEED ought to be sown in good strong ground, such as cow pen land or dry swamp, from any time in January till May. To raise seed, trenching is the best method, that the hemp may branch out like a tree, and the seed thereby have room to grow. But to raise hemp, sow the seed thick and promiscuously like oats or barley, using from three to four bushels for one acre of ground. Sowing thick prevents the Hemp's branching, and destroys the grass so that it will require no weeding; and according to the fertility and goodness of the land, will be fit for harvest from four to six months. You need not be afraid of sowing too early, for in these southern climes two crops have in one year been made from good ground.

The time of harvest, or when the hemp is fit to be plucked up, will be easily known by the great change of colour from green to yellow. The colour of the male changing first; some have plucked that up before the female, which they have let stand to ripen; but that method being very troublesome, either where a great quantity is raised, or where labouring hands are few, and which may at any rate be employed to more advantage; therefore let the whole ripen together, and then pluck all up by the roots; then lay the stalks upon or against a fence, with the head upwards, where they must lay from 14 to 21 days, according to the weather. Afterwards tie them up in bundles, and sink them in ponds of mellow water about an inch under the surface, taking great care that they do not touch the mud at the bottom; and if the weather is hot, try the hemp every day after the third, by bending the stalks short, if they only bend like green withs, let it remain until you find the stalks break

break free, and then take out the hemp, untie the bundles and spread them on the ground to dry. Afterwards bind them up in handfuls again and rear them up opposite to each other on their roots; as you do corn sheaves in the field, and let them dry thoroughly in order to make the stalks brittle and fit for the brake as follows.

The brake is a machine of wood easily made, which compare to a man's hands, when his fingers are intermixt with each other at the tops, between which we may suppose the handful of hemp to be broken from one end to the other, after which you are to swingle them with a plain piece of wood like the blade of a back sword which you take in one hand, and taking the hemp from the brake in the other, and laying it over something like the back of a chair, strike it with the piece of wood you have in the right hand till the broken stalks fly off; yet as some will still remain, you must pick them out and make them as clean as you can, or rather every hemp planter ought to be furnished with a hatchel to take out the dirt and short stalks remaining after the swinging, for without this the hemp will not be fit to send to a foreign market for sale, because it will cost the purchaser from twelve to twenty pounds to clear and make fit for use every hundred pounds worth he buys, and therefore he will either not purchase it at all, or give for it little more than two-thirds of what is given for clean hemp.

Some planters have too commonly a custom to dew-rot the stalks, which discolours and takes away the beauty of the hemp. It is plain and obvious to every one that, by this method, before the stalk is rotten, the only thing intended the hemp itself is rotten, and every way spoiled, which you may be convinced of by examining the outer and inner barks of any Tree that lies on the ground and is exposed to the dews and air.

For the Benefit of HEMP-PLANTERS.

It may be necessary to advise them not to keep their hemp long on hand, but to send it to market as soon as possible: For the Sun's heat is very hurtful both to its weight, strength and quality. Being kept in the air extracts the oily substance, wherein its strength consists; and by not bringing it to market before summer, it will weigh at least fifteen pounds in every hundred less than the hemp would have done in the winter.

Heads of an ACT passed this Session for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c. and for improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain.

WHEREAS it is just and necessary, that a revenue be raised in America, for defraying the expences of defending and protecting, and securing the same:

From and after 29. Sept. 1764, the following rates and duties shall take place on the several species of foreign goods, here enumerated, imported, into any of his majesty's plantations in America; viz.

On foreign white or clayed sugars, 1 l. 2 s. per C wt. [instead of 5 s.]

Indigo 6d per lb [instead of 2d.]

Coffee 2 l. 19 s. 9 d. per C wt.

Madeira wine, 7 l. per ton.

Portugal and Spanish wines, 10 s. per ton.

Wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs, mixt with silks or herba, 2 s. per lb.

Calicoes 2s. 6d. per piece.

Cambricks 3s. per piece.

French lawns, 3 s. per piece.

Coffee and Pimento, of the growth of the British colonies, imported from thence to other places, except Great-Britain, Coffee 7 s. per C wt. Pimento (Jamaica pepper) 2d. per lb.

The Act 6 Geo. II. (for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America) shall continue in force till the 30th of Sept. 1764; after which it shall be perpetual, subject to the alterations following:

Foreign melasses and syrups imported into the British colonies, shall pay 3d. per gallon [instead of 6d. as heretofore; which was seldom or never paid; but much of those commodities daily smuggled.]

N E W B E R N, July 13.

The 1st of this Instant, being the Day on which the Election of a Mayor for the Borough of Newbern is annually held; the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, met at the Court-house in Newbern, to proceed to the said Election; when THOMAS HASLIN, Esq; was unanimously chosen MAYOR for the said Borough for the ensuing Year; who, after having taken the Oaths of Government, and those appointed for his Qualification, was placed in the Chair by SAMUEL CORNELL, Esq; the late Mayor, who resigned his Mayoralty. An elegant Dinner was provided by the Mayor, for the CORPORATION, where all the Gentlemen in Town were invited.

Yesterday arrived here, Capt. Bolton, from Philadelphia, with European Goods, and a Quantity of Rum. By him we have the late Act of Parliament for regulating the American Trade, and laying additional Duties on it; which will be inserted in our next.

Advertisements.

Newbern, June 13th, 1764.

NOTICE to the Freeholders of *Christ-Church* Parish, in *Craven* County, is hereby given, that on *Wednesday*, the 1st Day of *August* next, at the Court-House in *Newbern*, the Subscriber, or his Deputy, will attend; open the Poll for electing a Vestry for said Parish, and take the Suffrages of the Voters, as the Law Directs.

Richard Cogdell, Sheriff.

N. B. There is a Fine of *Twenty Shillings* on every Freeholder in the Parish who fails to attend, and give his Vote. *R. C.*

AT which Time and Place, the several Subscribers to the *School-House*, in *Newbern*, are desired to give their Attendance, and elect *Two Commissioners*, and *One Treasurer*, to direct, and superintend, the Building of the said *School-House*.

Newbern, June 15th, 1764.

P R O P O S A L S

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE Office and Authority of a *Justice of Peace*, as well within their *County Courts*, as without. As also, the Duty of *Sheriffs*, *Constables*, *Coroners*, *Churchwardens*, *Overseers of Roads*, and all other Judicial and Ministerial Officers within this Province; wherein the Nature of their several Offices will be described, their Duty pointed out, and the Manner of their Appointment shewn. To which will be added, all Manner of *Precedents in Use and Practice* in this Province. The whole adapted to the *Laws, Customs, and Usage* of the Country.

C O N D I T I O N S.

I. **T**HIS WORK will contain about *Thirty* Sheets in *Octavo*, and be printed on a good *Paper and Letter*.

II. **T**HAT it will be delivered to the *Subscribers*, well bound in *Leather*, at *13 s. 4 d.* each.

III. **T**HAT it will be done on the same Plan with the *Office of a Justice* published in *Virginia* by *Mr. Webb*, some Years ago, and that *Book* followed, as far as 'tis agreeable to the *Practice* of this Province.

* * The *Utility* of this WORK speaks for itself, especially in a *young Country*, where it may be supposed many *Officers* are ignorant of their *Duty*, and many *Irregularities* and *Misprisions* likely to happen, in the *Discharge* of their several *Offices*.

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FIVE POUNDS Reward,

RAN away from the Subscriber, about the first of February, a *Malatto* or *Muslee* Slave, called *Tony*, about 24 Years of Age, with long stiff black Hair, and greatly the Look and Colour of an Indian: He is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, and strong limbed, and is used to work at the *Carpenters Trade*: Had on when he went away, a home-spun Jacket, and old Coat girt round him with a broad buff Belt, and a large Brass Buckle. Whoever brings the said Slave to the Subscriber in *Newbern*, or procures him so as to be recovered, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and all reasonable charges.

William Powell.

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RAN away from my Saw Mill on *Stocomb's Creek*, a Negro Fellow named *Joe*, belonging to the Estate of *James Wynn*, deceased. He is a well sett Fellow, aged about 45, and has a very ill Look. 'Tis supposed he is harboured at *Core Sound*, where he is well known. Any Person that shall be found to harbour or entertain him, will be prosecuted with Rigour.

James Davis.

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